METHOD FOR FORMING FINE PARTICLE FROM SILICONE RESIN, AND FINE PARTICLE OBTAINED BY THE SAME

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Abstract of JP 2003096198 (A)

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method for obtaining a silicone resin fine particle by employing a silicone resin as a starting material, and, in particular, to provide a means for effectively utilizing a silicone resin to be discarded. SOLUTION: The method for forming a fine particle from a silicone resin comprises forming a fine particle by treating a silicone resin with water in a supercritical state (a region of a pressure higher than the critical pressure and a temperature higher than the critical temperature) or a subcritical state (a region where the pressure is slightly lower than the critical pressure and/or the temperature is slightly lower than the critical temperature). As the silicone resin, a developer carrier for electrophotograph can be employed. A silicone resin fine particle and a core can be obtained from a carrier and the carrier can be regenerated.

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(54) 【発明の名称】 シリコーン樹脂から微粒子を形成する方法及びこの方法により得られた微粒子

(57)【要約】

【課題】 シリコーン樹脂を原料としてシリコーン 樹脂微粒子を得る方法を提供することであり、特に廃棄 されるシリコーン樹脂の有効利用の手段を提供する。

【解決手段】 シリコーン樹脂を超臨界(臨界圧力、臨界温度以上の領域)又は亜臨界(臨界温度、臨界圧力より両方又はいずれか一方がわずかに低い領域)状態の水で処理して微粒子を形成することを特徴とするシリコーン樹脂から微粒子を形成する。シリコーン樹脂としては電子写真用の現像剤キャリアを用いることができ、キャリアからシリコーン樹脂微粒子、芯材を得ることができキャリアを再生できる。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 シリコーン樹脂を超臨界(臨界圧力、臨界温度以上の領域)又は亜臨界(臨界温度、臨界圧力より両方又はいずれか一方がわずかに低い領域)状態の水で処理して微粒子を形成することを特徴とするシリコーン樹脂から微粒子を形成する方法。

【請求項2】 前記シリコーン樹脂が、オルガノシロキサン結合のみからなるストレートシリコーン、又はアルキド、ポリエステル、エポキシ、ウレタンのいずれかで変成したシリコーン樹脂であることを特徴とする請求項 10 1記載のシリコーン樹脂から微粒子を形成する方法。

【請求項3】 前記シリコーン樹脂が、電子写真用の現像剤キャリアの被覆樹脂であることを特徴とする請求項1又は2記載のシリコーン樹脂から微粒子を形成する方法。

【請求項4】 請求項1~3のいずれかに記載のシリコーン樹脂から微粒子を形成する方法により得られた微粒子。

【請求項5】 請求項3記載の方法によって電子写真用の現像剤キャリアの表面のシリコーン樹脂をシリコーン 20樹脂微粒子として剥離形成し、キャリアの芯材を得、該芯材を再コートすることを特徴とするキャリアの再生方法。

【請求項6】 請求項5記載のキャリアの再生方法により得られた電子写真用現像剤キャリア用芯材。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、シリコーン樹脂の 微粒子の製造方法、特に超臨界又は亜臨界流体を用いた 微粒子の製造方法に関する。また、電子写真用キャリア に付着したシリコーン樹脂の再利用技術に関し、シリコ ーン樹脂を用いるさまざまな分野、例えば光ファイバー の被覆樹脂の再利用にも応用可能である。

[0002]

【従来の技術】超臨界流体を用いた粒子生成法としてR ESS法、水熱合成法などがある。RESS法は、原料 を超臨界流体に溶解させた後、ノズルから噴射すること によって急速に減圧させて粒子を析出させる方法で、n mからμm径の粒子を生成することができる。水熱合成 法は金属塩水溶液を加熱し加水分解させ、金属水酸化物 を生成する方法、高温においては脱水反応が起き金属酸 化物粒子が生成する方法である(以上水熱ハンドブック より)。

[0003]また別の方法として、特開平9-94473号公報及び特開平8-113652号公報に開示の方法がある。前者は超臨界流体中に固体粒子を分散し、ノズルから噴射させて破砕させ、微粒子を得る方法であり、後者は高分子固体を超臨界二酸化炭素又は極性有機溶媒に溶解させ、急速膨脹させることにより高分子の微粒子を得る方法である。

【0004】従来の技術の中では超臨界流体を用いてシリコーン樹脂から微粒子を形成する方法、シリコーン樹脂の分解と同時に微粒子を形成する方法、又は使用済みシリコーン樹脂をリサイクルして微粒子を形成する方法はなかった。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】従来のシリコーン樹脂 微粒子を形成する方法は、新しい原料を用いて粒子を形成する方法であり、使用済みのシリコーン樹脂は不溶不 融の物質で焼却も難しく有効な処理手段もなく、多くは 埋め立てられている。特に一般の複写機の現像剤に用い られる電子写真用の現像剤キャリアは磁性体にシリコー ン樹脂をコーティングした構成のものが多く使われてお り、劣化したキャリアは廃棄されるものが多く、再利用 されてとなかった。

【0006】そこで、本発明の目的は、第一にシリコーン樹脂を原料として微粒子を得る方法を提供することであり、特に廃棄されるシリコーン樹脂の有効利用の手段を提供することである。さらに廃棄される電子写真用の現像剤キャリアを本発明の方法によって処理することで、キャリアのコートのシリコーン樹脂から微粒子を得ること、かつシリコーン樹脂を除去したキャリア内部の芯材を再利用することである。

[0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者らは、鋭意検討の結果、シリコーン樹脂を超臨界又は亜臨界状態の水で処理して微粒子を得ることにより、本発明の目的を達成できることを見出した。すなわち、本発明は以下の(1)~(6)からなる。

【0008】(1)シリコーン樹脂を超臨界(臨界圧力、臨界温度以上の領域)又は亜臨界(臨界温度、臨界圧力より両方又はいずれか一方がわずかに低い領域)状態の水で処理して微粒子を形成することを特徴とするシリコーン樹脂から微粒子を形成する方法。

[0009](2)前記シリコーン樹脂が、オルガノシロキサン結合のみからなるストレートシリコーン、又はアルキド、ボリエステル、エボキシ、ウレタンのいずれかで変成したシリコーン樹脂であることを特徴とする

(1)記載のシリコーン樹脂から微粒子を形成する方) 法。

【0010】(3)前記シリコーン樹脂が、電子写真用の現像剤キャリアの被覆樹脂であることを特徴とする(1)又は(2)記載のシリコーン樹脂から微粒子を形成する方法。

【0011】(4)前記(1)~(3)のいずれかに記載のシリコーン樹脂から微粒子を形成する方法により得られた微粒子。

【0012】(5)前記(3)記載の方法によって電子 写真用の現像剤キャリアの表面のシリコーン樹脂をシリ 50 コーン樹脂微粒子として剥離形成し、キャリアの芯材を

得、該芯材を再コートすることを特徴とするキャリアの 再生方法。

【0013】(6)前記(5)記載のキャリアの再生方 法により得られた電子写真用現像剤キャリア用芯材。

【0014】本発明は、シリコーン樹脂を超臨界又は亜 臨界状態の水で処理して微粒子を形成することを特徴と するもので、得られた微粒子は、均一粒子径をもった球 形粒子である。

【0015】超臨界及び亜臨界状態を説明するために、 まず水の状態図を図5に示す。本発明における超臨界又 10 リアとしては、不良もしくは使用済みのキャリアであっ は亜臨界状態の水の温度及び圧力としては、300℃以 上かつ20MPa以上であることが好ましい。さらに、 好ましい範囲は、350℃以上かつ25MPa以上であ る。温度が300℃未満、又は圧力が20MPa未満で あると、均一な径の粒子を得ることができない。

【0016】更に、超臨界又は亜臨界状態における温 度、圧力を調節することにより、この球形粒子の粒子径 を制御するととができ、容易な制御手段で球形粒子の粒 子径を制御することが可能となる。一般に温度、圧力を 高くするほど得られる粒子径は小さくなる。

【0017】また、本発明において、超臨界又は亜臨界 状態から、常温常圧に戻す過程は、急冷する又は急激膨 張することが好ましい。このようにすることにより均一 な径の粒子とすることができる。

【0018】本発明のシリコーン樹脂から微粒子を得る 操作としては、反応容器に原料のシリコーン樹脂を1度 に仕込み、超臨界又は亜臨界状態の水は実質的に回分操 作で得て、反応後1度に排出する回分操作であり、水の 量がシリコーン樹脂の少なくとも1倍以上であることが

好ましい。シリコーン樹脂の量に比べて水の量が少ない*30

(シリコーン樹脂)

RSR213(東レダウコーニング・シリコーン株式会社製)

6000.00重量部

RSR213A CAT (東レダウコーニング・シリコーン株式会社製)

177.20重量部

上記を混合後アルミ版に塗布し、200℃で約30分焼※ ※成し、シリコーン樹脂を得た。

(超臨界水処理)

上記シリコーン樹脂

水

上記混合物を反応容器に入れ、内部の空気をアルゴンで 40★れ反応を停止させた。反応液を濾過し生成粒子を回収し 置換した。400℃に調整した図4(B)に示す流動砂 浴中で反応容器を一定時間(1時間)反応させた。容器 内部圧力は400℃に加熱することで水の膨張圧により 35MPaまで達した。反応後、反応容器を水浴中に入★

実施例2

(超臨界水処理)

実施例1のシリコーン樹脂 水

上記混合物を図4(A)に示す反応容器に入れ、内部の 空気をアルゴンで置換した。400℃に調整した図4

*と樹脂が充分分解されず粒子が得られない。また、流通 管内に原料を仕込み、そこに超臨界又は亜臨界状態の水 を流すことで反応させることもできる。

【0019】本発明に用いるシリコーン樹脂としては、 オルガノシロキサン結合のみからなるストレートシリコ ーン、又はアルキド、ポリエステル、エポキシ、ウレタ ンなどで変成したシリコーン樹脂が好ましい。シリコー ン樹脂は、新しい原料を用いてもよいが、電子写真用の 現像剤キャリアの被覆樹脂であってもよい。現像剤キャ てもよい。

【0020】シリコーン樹脂として電子写真用の現像剤 のキャリアの被覆樹脂を用いると、超臨界又は亜臨界状 態の水によりキャリアが処理される。すなわち、キャリ アからシリコーン樹脂がシリコーン樹脂微粒子として剥 離形成され、キャリアが芯材とシリコーン樹脂に分離さ れる。得られた芯材は回収し洗浄乾燥した後、再びコー トすることによりキャリア用芯材としてリサイクルする ことができる。キャリアが少なくとも磁性体とシリコー 20 ン樹脂から構成されていると、磁性体も回収することが でき、再利用することができる。

[0021]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明を実施例を用いて具 体的に説明する。ただし、本発明は以下の実施例に限定 されない。

【0022】実施例1

図4(A)に示す容積6cm3のSUS316製の反応 容器を用いて下記のシリコーン樹脂から微粒子を形成し

1. 0重量部

2.85重量部

た。得られた生成粒子は球形で直径約0.3 µmであっ た。得られた生成粒子の電子顕微鏡写真を図1に示す。 [0023]

1. 0重量部

1. 0重量部

(B) に示す流動砂浴中で反応容器を一定時間(1時 50 間) 反応させた。容器内部圧力は400℃に加熱するこ

とで水の膨張圧により25MPaまで達した。反応後、 反応容器を水浴中に入れ反応を停止させた。反応液を濾 過し生成粒子を回収した。得られた生成粒子は球形で直 径約1.5 μmであった。得られた生成粒子の電子顕微 鏡写真を図2に示す。

上記キャリア 水

上記混合物を図4(A)に示す反応容器に入れ、内部の 空気をアルゴンで置換した。400℃に調整した図4

(B) に示す流動砂浴中で反応容器を一定時間(1時 間) 反応させた。容器内部圧力は400℃に加熱すると とで水の膨張圧により25MPaまで達した。反応後、 反応容器を水浴中に入れ反応を停止させた。反応液を濾 過し生成粒子を回収した。得られた生成粒子は球形で直 径約1.5 µmであった。得られた生成粒子の電子顕微 鏡写真を図3に示す。

[0025]

【発明の効果】本発明のシリコーン微粒子を形成する方 法により、シリコーン樹脂として新しい原料を用いて容 易な方法で均一な粒子径をもつ球形粒子を形成すること 20 【図5】水の状態図である。 ができる。また、使用済みシリコーン樹脂からも容易な※

*【0024】実施例3

(キャリアの超臨界水処理)現像剤であるRICHO DEVELOPER TYPE6 (株式会社リコー製) を風篩を用いトナーとキャリアに分離した。

0.3重量部

1. 0重量部

※方法で均一な粒子径をもつ球形粒子を形成することがで き、資源を有効活用できる。また、容易な制御手段で球 10 形粒子の粒子径を制御できる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

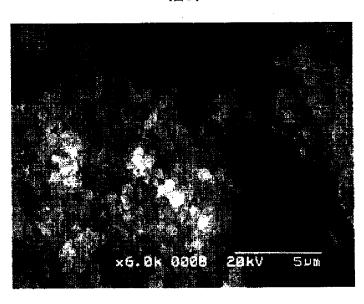
【図1】実施例1で得られた微粒子の電子顕微鏡写真で

【図2】実施例2で得られた微粒子の電子顕微鏡写真で

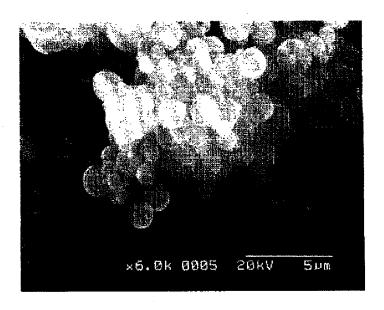
【図3】実施例3で得られた微粒子の電子顕微鏡写真で ある。

【図4】本発明の実施例で用いた反応容器(A)及び、 反応容器の加熱装置(B)である。

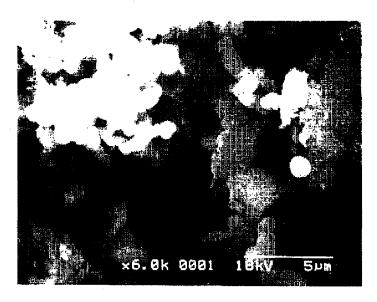
[図1]



[図2]

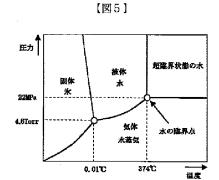


[図3]

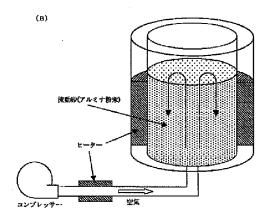


【図4】





EB12



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(54) METHOD FOR FORMING FINE PARTICLE FROM SILICONE RESIN, AND FINE PARTICLE OBTAINED BY THE SAME

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method for obtaining a silicone resin fine particle by employing a silicone resin as a starting material, and, in particular, to provide a means for effectively utilizing a silicone resin to be discarded.

SOLUTION: The method for forming a fine particle from a silicone resin comprises forming a fine particle by treating a silicone resin with water in a supercritical state (a region of a pressure higher than the critical pressure and a temperature higher than the critical temperature) or a subcritical state (a region where the pressure is slightly lower than the critical pressure and/or the temperature is slightly lower than the critical temperature). As the silicone resin, a developer carrier for electrophotograph can be employed. A silicone resin fine particle and a core can be obtained from a carrier and the carrier can be regenerated.

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JP,2003-096198,A [CLAIMS]

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

Colum 1]How to form particles from silicone resin processing silicone resin with water of supercritical (field more than the critical pressure and critical temperature), or a subcritical (both or either is slightly low field from critical temperature and the critical pressure) state, and forming particles. [Claim 2]How to form particles from the silicone resin according to claim 1, wherein said silicone resin is the silicone resin with straight silicone which consists only of an ORGANO siloxane bond, alkyd, polyester, epoxy, or urethane.
[Claim 3]A way said silicone resin forms particles from the silicone resin according to claim 1 or 2 being coated resin of a developer career for electro photography.
[Claim 4]Particles obtained from the silicone resin according to any one of claims 1 to 3 by a method

of forming particles.

silicone resin particles, obtaining a core material of a career, and carrying out the re-coat of this core [Claim 5]A regeneration method of a career carrying out exfoliation formation by a method according to claim 3 by making silicone resin of the surface of a developer career for electro photography into

[Claim 6]A core material for developer careers for electro photography obtained by a regeneration method of the career according to claim 5.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Detailed Description of the Invention]

[000]

[Field of the Invention]This invention relates to the manufacturing method of the particles which used the manufacturing method of the particles of silicone resin especially supercritical, or a subcritical fluid. It is applicable also to reuse of coated resin of various fields using silicone resin, for example, an optical fiber, about the recycling technique of silicone resin adhering to the career for electro photography.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]There are the RESS method, a hydrothermal crystallization method, etc. as a creation-of-particles method using supercritical fluid. After the RESS method dissolves a raw material in supercritical fluid, by injecting from a rozzle, it is a method of making it decompressing quickly and depositing particles, and can generate the particles of the diameter of mum from nm. Hydrothermal crystallization methods are the method of heating a metallic salt solution, making it hydrothermal crystallization methods are the method of heating a metallic salt solution, making it hydrotyze, and generating metal hydroxide, and a method which dehydration occurs in an elevated temperature and a metallic oxide particle generates (above hydrothermal handbook).

[0003]As an option, JP-9-4473,A and JP-8-113652A have the method of an indication. It is the method of obtaining the particles of polymers, by the former distributing a particle in supercritical fluid, making it inject from a nozzle, making it crush it, and being the method of obtaining particles,

and the latter's dissolving a polymeric solid in supercritical carbon dioxide or a polar organic solvent, and carrying out quick inflation. [0004]in the Prior art, the method of forming particles from silicone resin using supercritical fluid, the mathod of forming nativity with decommonities of silicone resin as the mathod of

[0004]in the Prior art, the method of forming particles from silicone resin using supercritical fluid, th method of forming particles simultaneously with decomposition of silicone resin, or the method of recycling used silicone resin and forming particles was not.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]The method of forming the conventional silicone resin particles is the method of forming particles using a new raw material, and has neither incineration nor a difficult, effective processing means by a substance insoluble and infusible in used silicone resin, and it reclaims land from many. The career with which many things of composition of that especially the developer career for electro photography used for the developer of a common copying machine coated the magnetic body with silicone resin are used, and deteriorated had many which are discarded, and was not reused.

[0006]Then, the purpose of this invention is to provide the method of obtaining particles by using silicone resin as a raw material in the first place, and is providing the means of effective use of the silicone resin discarded especially. It is obtaining particles from silicone resin of the coat of a career by processing the developer career for electro photography furthermore discarded by the method of this invention, and reusing the core material inside the career from which silicone resin was removed from

[Means for Solving the Problem]This invention persons found out wholeheartedly that the purpose of this invention could be attained by processing silicone resin with water of supercritical or a subcritical state, and obtaining particles as a result of examination. That is, this invention consists of the following (1) – (6).

[0008](1) How to form particles from silicone resin processing silicone resin with water of supercritical (field more than the critical pressure and critical temperature), or a subcritical (both or

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JP,2003-096198,A [DETAILED DESCRIPTION]

either is slightly low field from critical temperature and the critical pressure) state, and forming particles.

[0009](2) How to form particles from silicone resin given in (1), wherein said silicone resin is the silicone resin which carried out conversion with straight silicone which consists only of an ORGANO silvane hand allud naturates enowed or methods.

siloxane bond, alkyd, polyester, epoxy, or urethane. [0010](3) How to form particles from silicone resin (1) to which said silicone resin is characterized by being coated resin of a developer career for electro photography, or given in (2),

[0011](4) The above (1) Particles obtained by a method of forming particles in either of - (3) from

silicone resin of a statement.

[0012](5) A regeneration method of a career carrying out exfoliation formation by a method of the aforementioned (3) statement by making silicone resin of the surface of a developer career for electro photography into silicone resin particles, obtaining a core material of a career, and carrying out the re-coat of this core material.

[0013](6) A core material for developer careers for electro photography obtained by a regeneration method of a career of the aforementioned (5) statement.

[0014]Particles which are characterized by this invention's processing silicone resin with water of supercritical or a subcritical state, and forming particles, and were obtained are globular form particles with uniform particle diameter

particles with uniform particle diameter.

[0015]In order to explain supercritical and a subcritical state, a constitutional diagram of water is first shown in <u>drawing 5</u>. As temperature and a pressure of water of supercritical [in this invention], or a subcritical state, it is preferred that they are not less than 300 ** and 20 MPa or more. Desirable ranges are not less than 350 ** and 25 MPa or more. Particles of a uniform path cannot be obtained as temperature is less than 300 ** and a pressure is less than 20 MPa.

[0016]By adjusting supercritical or temperature in a subcritical state, and a pressure, particle diameter of this globular form particle can be controlled, and it becomes possible to control particle diameter of globular form particles by an easy control means. Particle diameter obtained, so that temperature and a pressure are generally made high becomes small.

[0017]As for a process returned to ordinary temperature ordinary pressure from supercritical or a suboritical state, in this invention, it is preferred to quench or carry out rapid expansion. It can be considered as particles of a uniform path by doing in this way.

[0018]It is the batch operation which teaches silicone resin of a raw material to a reaction vessel at a time, obtains water of supercritical or a suboritical state by batch operation substantially as operation of obtaining particles from silicone resin of this invertion, and is discharged at a time after a reaction, and it is preferred that quantity of water is at least 1 or more times of silicone resin. If there is little quantity of water compared with quantity of silicone resin, resin will not be disassembled enough and particles will not be obtained. A raw material one be prepared in a flow conduit and it can also be made to reach these.

made to react by pouring water of superoritical or a suboritical state there.

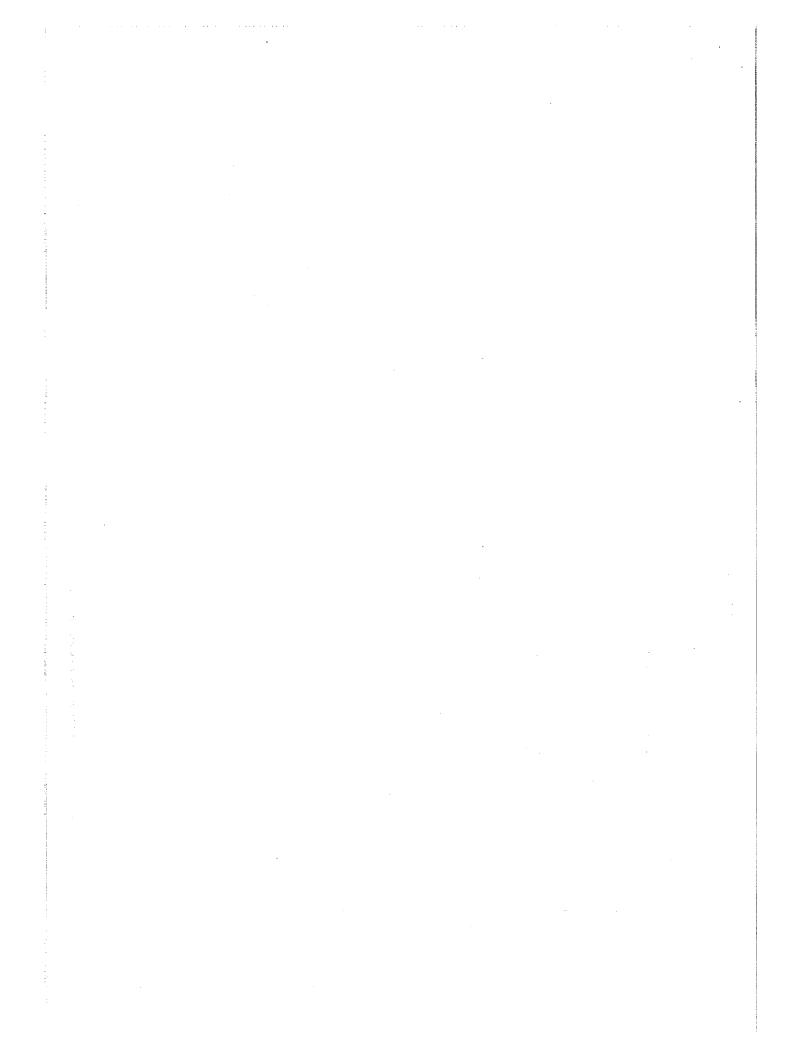
[0019]Silicone resin which carried out conversion as silicone resin used for this invention with straight silicone which consists only of an ORGANO siloxane bond or alkyd, polyester, epoxy, urethane, etc. is preferred. Although a new raw material may be used for silicone resin, it may be coated resin of a developer career for electro photography. As a developer career, they may be a defect or a used career.

[0020]A career will be processed by water of supercritical or a subcritical state if coated resin of a career of a developer for electro photography is used as silicone resin. That is, exfoliation formation of the silicone resin is carried out as silicone resin particles from a career, and a career is divided into a core material and silicone resin. An obtained core material is recyclable as a core material for careers by carrying out a coat again, after collecting and carrying out washing desiccation. If a career comprises a magnetic body and silicone resin at least, magnetic bodies can also be collected and it

Embodiment of the Invention]Hereafter, this invention is concretely explained using an example. However, this invention is not limited to the following examples.

[0022]Particles were formed from the following silicone resin using the reaction vessel made from SUS316 of capacity 3 of 6 cm shown in example 1 drawing 4 (A).

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RSR213 (made by Dow Coming Toray Silicone, Inc.)

6000.00 weight section RSR213A CAT (made by Dow Corning Toray Silicone, Inc.)

The 177.20 weight—section above was applied to the after—mixing aluminum version, it calcinated at 200 ** for about 30 minutes, and silicone resin was obtained.

(Supercritical water treatment)

mentioned mixture was put into the reaction vessel, and argon replaced internal air. The fixed time (1 adjusted to 400 **. Container internal pressure reached to 35MPa with water-expansion pressure by hour) reaction of the reaction vessel was carried out in the flow sand bath shown in drawing 4 (B) reaction was stopped. Reaction mixture was filtered and generation particles were collected. The heating at 400 **. After the reaction, the reaction vessel was put in while bathing itself, and the obtained generation particles were about 0.3 micrometer in diameter in the globular form. The The above-mentioned silicone resin 1.0 weight section Water The 2.85 weight-section aboveelectron microscope photograph of the obtained generation particles is shown in <u>drawing 1.</u>

Example 2 (supercritical water treatment)

mixture was put into the reaction vessel shown in drawing 4 (A), and argon replaced internal air. The globular form. The electron microscope photograph of the obtained generation particles is shown in bathing itself, and the reaction was stopped. Reaction mixture was filtered and generation particles fixed time (1 hour) reaction of the reaction vessel was carried out in the flow sand bath shown in expansion pressure by heating at 400 **. After the reaction, the reaction vessel was put in while were collected. The obtained generation particles were about 1.5 micrometers in diameter in the Silicone resin of Example 1 1.0 weight section Water The 1.0 weight-section above-mentioned <u>drawing 4 (</u>B) adjusted to 400 **. Container internal pressure reached to 25MPa with water−

<u>drawing 2.</u> [0024]RICHO DEVELOPER TYPE6 (Made by Ricoh) which is example 3 (supercritical water treatment mixture was put into the reaction vessel shown in drawing 4 (A), and argon replaced internal air. The globular form. The electron microscope photograph of the obtained generation particles is shown in bathing itself, and the reaction was stopped. Reaction mixture was filtered and generation particles fixed time (1 hour) reaction of the reaction vessel was carried out in the flow sand bath shown in expansion pressure by heating at 400 **. After the reaction, the reaction vessel was put in while were collected. The obtained generation particles were about 1.5 micrometers in diameter in the The above-mentioned career 0.3 weight section Water The 1.0 weight-section above-mentioned drawing 4 (B) adjusted to 400 **. Container internal pressure reached to 25MPa with waterof a career) developer was divided into the toner and the career using the air separator.

easy method also from used silicone resin can be formed, and resources can be used effectively. The [Effect of the Invention]By the method of forming the silicone particles of this invention, the globular form particles which have uniform particle diameter by an easy method using a raw material new as silicone resin can be formed. The globular form particles which have uniform particle diameter by an particle diameter of globular form particles is controllable by an easy control means.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]
[Drawing 1]It is an electron microscope photograph of the particles obtained in Example 1.
[Drawing 2]It is an electron microscope photograph of the particles obtained in Example 2.
[Drawing 3]It is an electron microscope photograph of the particles obtained in Example 3.
[Drawing 3]It is heating apparatus (B) of the reaction vessel (A) used in the example of this invention, and a reaction vessel. [Drawing 5]It is a constitutional diagram of water.

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